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**Tang**

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(54) **AIRCRAFT IMPELLER AND AIRCRAFT**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

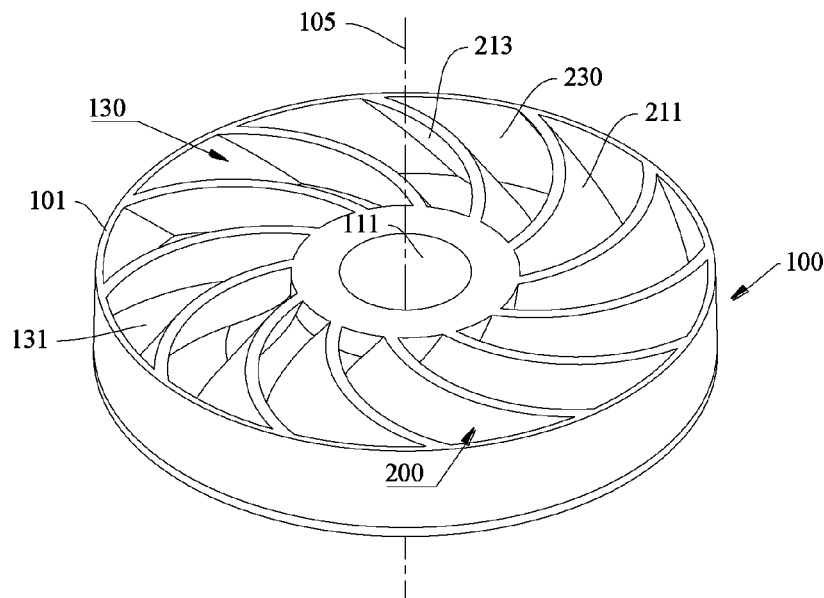
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(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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An aircraft impeller (001) and an aircraft, relating to the field of aircraft drive components, the aircraft impeller (001) including a frame body (100) and a rotating wheel part (200); the frame body (100) includes a mounting groove (130), the rotating wheel part (200) being fixedly arranged in the mounting groove (130); the mounting groove (130) has an axial centre line (105); the mounting groove (130) also has an open face and a bottom face (131) arranged opposite to one another; the rotating wheel part (200) includes at least one vane (210) distributed around the axial centre line (105), the vane (210) including a windward face (211); at the connecting point of the windward face (211) and the open face, the angle of the tangent plane of the windward face (211) and the open face is an acute angle.

**16 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC . F04D 5/00; F04D 5/001; F04D 5/002; F04D 23/008  
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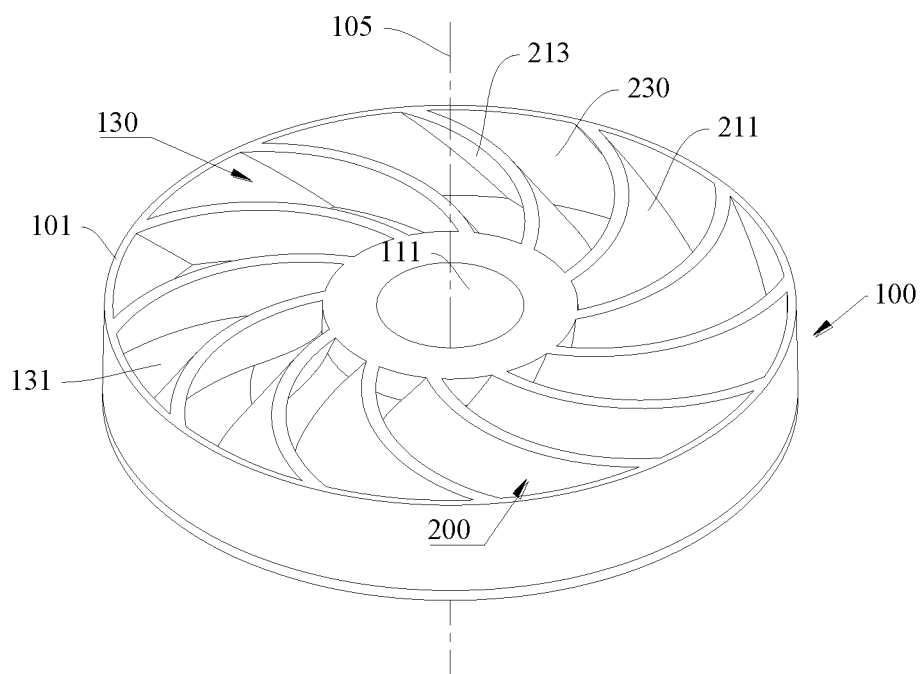


FIG. 1

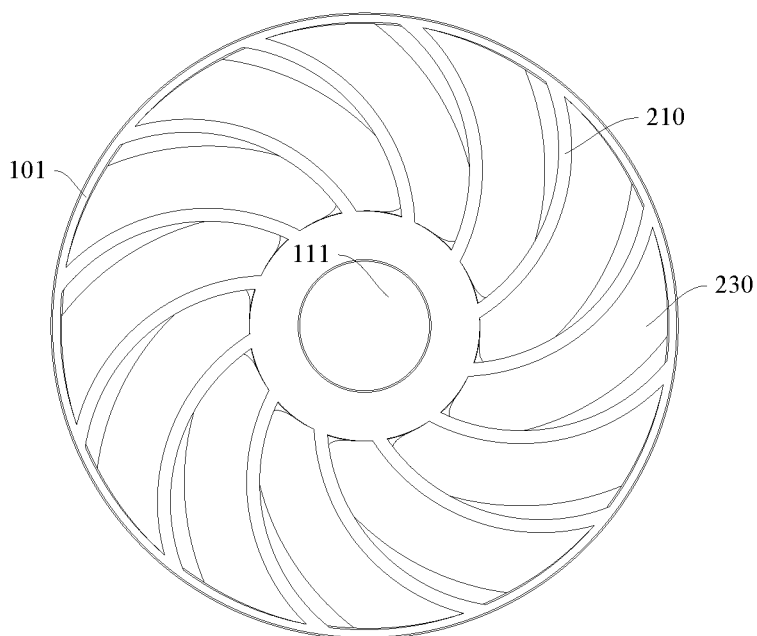


FIG. 2

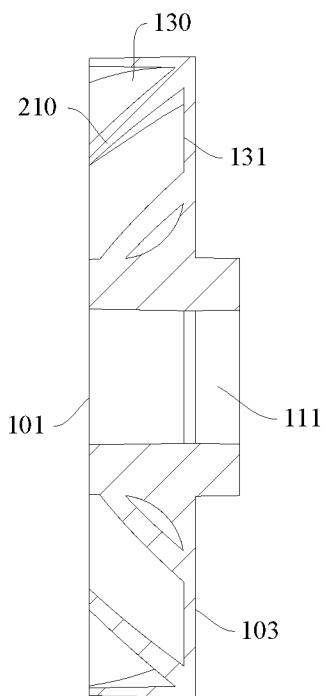


FIG. 3

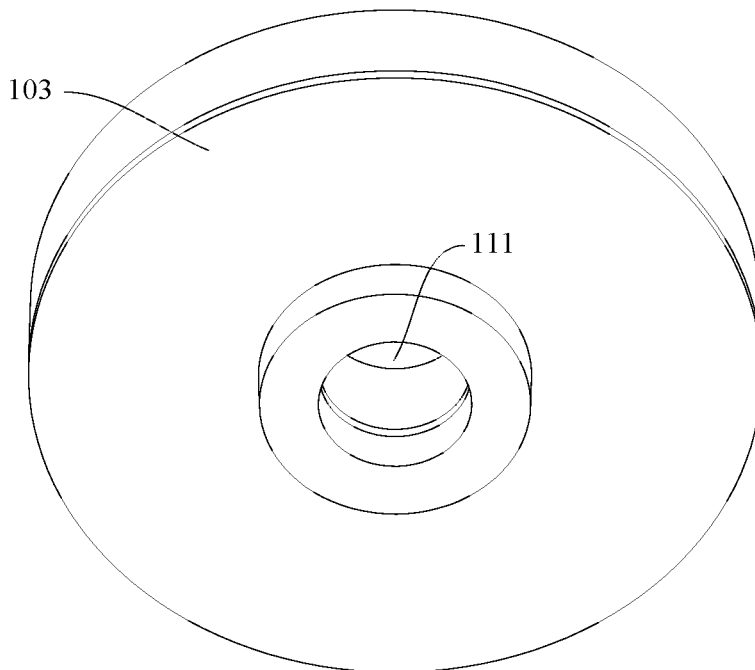
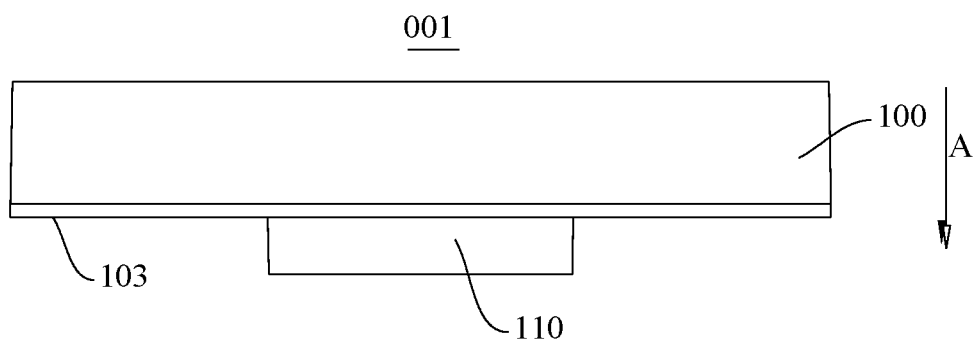
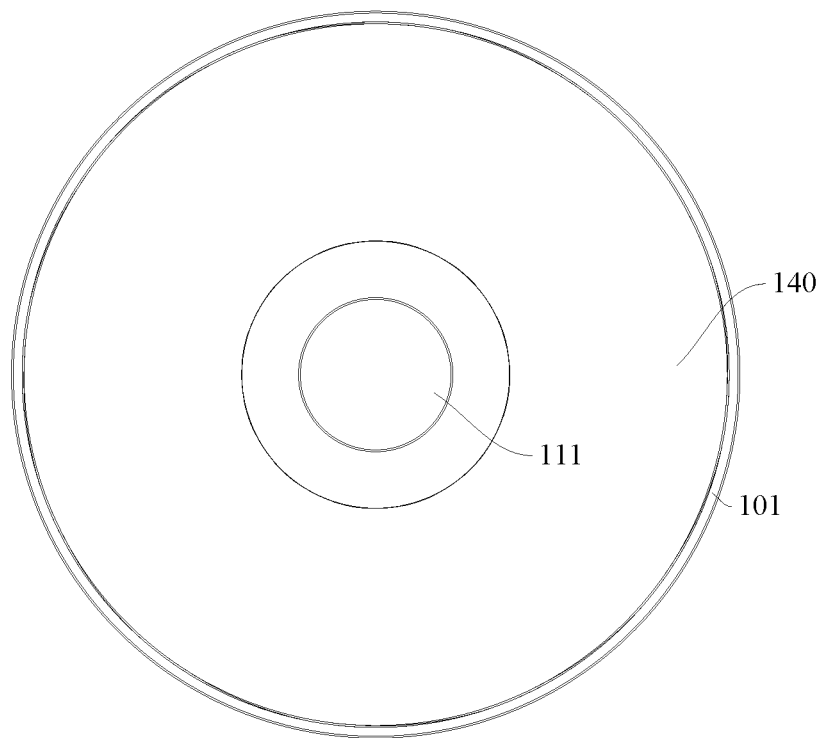


FIG. 4



**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**

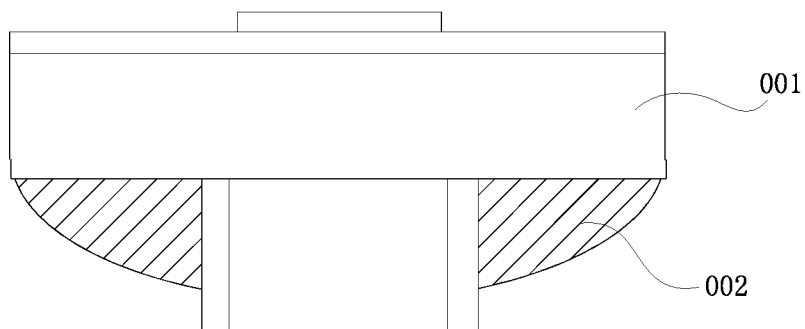


FIG. 7

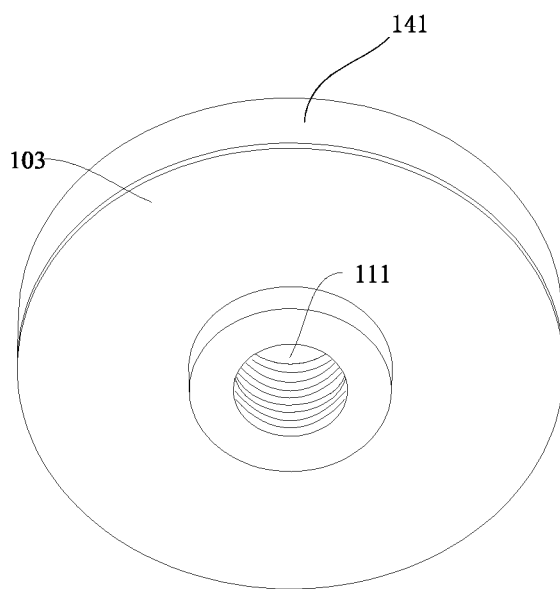


FIG. 8

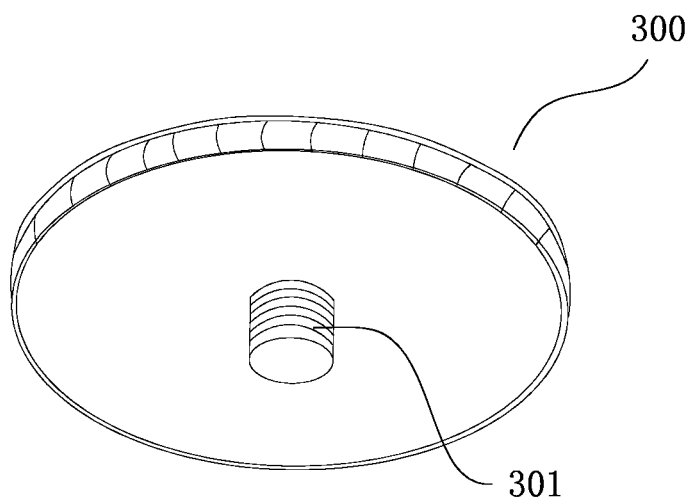


FIG. 9

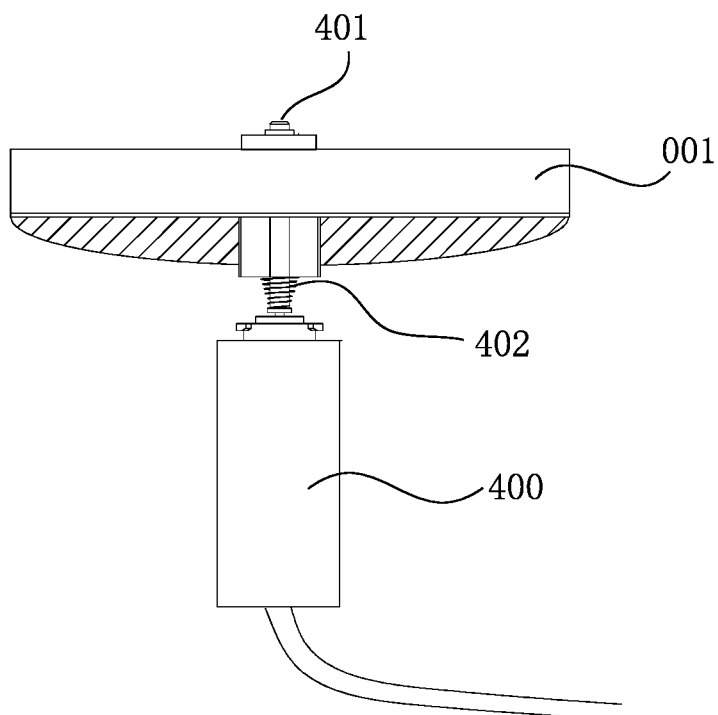


FIG. 10

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**AIRCRAFT IMPELLER AND AIRCRAFT****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application claims priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 201711135805.7, filed with the Chinese Patent Office on Nov. 16, 2017, entitled "Aircraft Impeller and Aircraft", which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present application relates to the field of lifting force components for aircrafts, and in particular to an aircraft impeller and an aircraft.

**BACKGROUND ART**

At present, wing-type airplanes, including propeller-type airplanes, have a lift force derived from a difference in air flow velocity on the surface of the wing during flight, and the propellers of the airplanes must keep moving to maintain the lift force, which is very energy-intensive.

**SUMMARY**

The present application provides an aircraft impeller and an aircraft. The object of the present application includes solving the above problems existing in the aircraft impellers and the aircrafts in the prior art.

The present application is implemented by:

an aircraft impeller, comprising a frame body and a rotary wheel part; wherein the frame body comprises a mounting groove, in which the rotary wheel part is fixedly arranged;

the mounting groove has an axial centre line; and the mounting groove further has an open surface and a bottom surface, which are arranged opposite to each other;

the rotary wheel part comprises at least one blade distributed around the axial centre line, the blade comprising a windward surface; and an angle, at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface, formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface, is an acute angle.

Optionally, a mounting through hole is provided in the middle of the mounting groove, the mounting through hole has a central axis substantially coincident with the axial centre line, and the mounting through hole has a sidewall extending from the open surface to the bottom surface.

Optionally, the blade has a cycloidal curvature that curves in a rotation direction away from the axial centre line.

Optionally, the mounting groove is a cylindrical groove, and an end of the blade remote from the axial centre line is fixedly connected to an inner wall of the mounting groove.

Optionally, the mounting through hole is a cylindrical through hole.

Optionally, twelve blades are provided, and the twelve blades are mounted at an equal interval around the axial centre line in a circumferential direction.

Optionally, an end of the blade remote from the bottom surface is located on the open surface.

Optionally, an end of the blade close to the bottom surface is fixedly connected to the bottom surface.

Optionally, a protrusion extending away from the open surface is arranged on a side of the frame body remote from

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the open surface, the protrusion is a cylindrical bump, and the protrusion has an axial center substantially coincident with the axial centre line.

Optionally, a distance from an end of the protrusion remote from the second surface to the second surface is smaller than a distance from the first surface to the second surface.

Optionally, the angle, formed between the open surface and the plane tangential to the windward surface at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface, gradually decreases in a direction extending from the axial centre line to an edge of the mounting groove.

Optionally, the blade further has a leeward surface opposite to the windward surface, and the leeward surface and the windward surface have the same radii at their respective corresponding points.

Optionally, the frame body is in the shape of a disc.

Optionally, the aircraft impeller further comprises a protective cover capable of covering the first surface, and the protective cover is detachably arranged on an outer sidewall formed by connecting an outer edge of the first surface and an outer edge of the second surface to each other.

Optionally, an internal thread is provided inside the mounting through hole, a mounting pin is arranged at a central portion of an inner side surface of the protective cover, an external thread is provided on the mounting pin, and the protective cover is arranged on the outer sidewall in such a manner that the mounting pin is screwed to the inside of the mounting through hole.

An aircraft comprises a main body and an aircraft impeller described above;

wherein the main body comprises a driving device which is engaged with the mounting through hole so that the main body is connected to the aircraft impeller.

Optionally, the driving device comprises a driver arranged on the main body and a transmission shaft connected to the driver via a coupling, and the transmission shaft is mounted inside the mounting through hole; and the driver is a motor or an engine.

Optionally, a damping spring is sleeved on the transmission shaft.

The present application has the following advantageous effects: the aircraft impeller according to the present application can provide a lift force for an aircraft without occurrence of overflow of wind power. After the aircraft impeller is mounted to the aircraft, when the aircraft is moving at constant velocity in the air, energy is consumed only by the friction between the surface of the aircraft impeller and the air, and for overcoming air resistance. The energy consumption is directly proportional to the processing technology.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

In order to more clearly illustrate technical solutions of embodiments of the present application, drawings required for use in the embodiments will be described briefly below. It should be understood that the drawings below are merely illustrative of some embodiments of the present application, and therefore should not be considered as limiting its scope. It will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that other relevant drawings can also be obtained from these drawings without any inventive effort.

FIG. 1 is a schematic structural view of an aircraft impeller according to an embodiment of the present application when viewed from a first angle.



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FIG. 2 is a schematic structural view of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application when viewed from a second angle.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along a direction III-III in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a schematic structural view of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application when viewed from a third angle.

FIG. 5 is a schematic structural view of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application when viewed from a fourth angle.

FIG. 6 is a schematic structural view of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application when viewed from the second angle, which is not provided with a rotary wheel part.

FIG. 7 is a schematic structural view showing the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application, with the impeller being mounted to an impeller base.

FIG. 8 is a schematic structural view of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application when viewed from the third angle, with a mounting through hole being provided therein with an internal thread.

FIG. 9 is a schematic structural view showing a protective cover of the aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application.

FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing a mounting structure between an aircraft impeller and a driving device of an aircraft according to an embodiment of the present application.

Reference Numerals: 001—aircraft impeller; 002—impeller base; 100—frame body; 200—rotary wheel part; 101—first surface; 103—second surface; 110—protrusion; 130—mounting groove; 141—outer sidewall; 105—axial centre line; 131—bottom surface; 111—mounting through hole; 140—mounting area; 210—blade; 211—windward surface; 213—leeward surface; 230—air groove; 300—protective cover; 301—mounting pin; 400—motor; 401—transmission shaft; 402—damping spring.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

In order to further clarify the objects, technical solutions, and advantages of the embodiments of the present application, the technical solutions of the embodiments of the present application will be described below clearly and completely with reference to the drawings of the embodiments of the present application. It is apparent that the embodiments to be described are some, but not all of the embodiments of the present application. All the other embodiments obtained by those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the embodiments of the present application without inventive efforts will fall within the scope of the present application as claimed. Thus, the following detailed description of the embodiments of the present application, as represented in the drawings, is not intended to limit the scope of the present application as claimed, but is merely representative of selected embodiments of the present application. All the other embodiments obtained by those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the embodiments of the present application without inventive efforts will fall within the scope of the present application as claimed.

In the description of the present application, it should be understood that terms indicating orientation or positional relationships shown based on the drawings, and are intended only to facilitate the description of the present application and simplify the description, but not intended to indicate or

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imply that the referred devices or elements must be in a particular orientation, or constructed or operated in the particular orientation, and therefore should not be construed as limiting the present application.

In the present application, the terms such as “mount”, “couple”, “connect”, and “fix” should be understood broadly unless otherwise expressly specified or defined. For example, connection may be fixed connection or detachable connection or integral connection, may be mechanical connection or electric connection, or may be direct coupling or indirect coupling via an intermediate medium or internal communication between two elements or mutual interaction between two elements. The specific meanings of the above-mentioned terms in the present application can be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art according to specific situations.

In the present application, unless otherwise expressly specified or defined, a first feature on (or above) or below a second feature may include a case where the first and second features are in direct contact, and may also include a case where the first and second features are not in direct contact, but are in contact via an additional feature therebetween. Moreover, a first feature on, above, or over a second feature is meant to include a case where the first feature is directly above or obliquely above the second feature, or merely means that the first feature is at a level height higher than the second feature. A first feature under, below, or underneath a second feature is meant to include a case where the first feature is directly below or obliquely below the second feature, or merely means that the first feature is at a level height lower than the second feature.

This embodiment provides an aircraft impeller, which comprises a frame body and a rotary wheel part, wherein the frame body comprises a mounting groove in which the rotary wheel part is fixedly arranged; the mounting groove has an axial centre line; and the mounting groove further has an open surface and a bottom surface arranged opposite to each other; the rotary wheel part comprises at least one blade distributed around the axial centre line, the blade comprising a windward surface; and an angle, formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface, is an acute angle. Optionally, a mounting through hole is provided in the middle of the mounting groove, the mounting through hole has a central axis substantially coincident with the axial centre line, and the mounting through hole has a sidewall extending from the open surface to the bottom surface.

Optionally, the blade has a cycloidal curvature that curves in a rotation direction away from the axial centre line.

Optionally, the mounting groove is a cylindrical groove, and an end of the blade remote from the axial centre line is fixedly connected to an inner wall of the mounting groove.

Optionally, the mounting through hole is a cylindrical through hole.

Optionally, twelve blades are provided, and the twelve blades are mounted at an equal interval around the axial centre line in a circumferential direction.

Optionally, an end of the blade remote from the bottom surface is located on the open surface.

Optionally, an end of the blade close to the bottom surface is fixedly connected to the bottom surface.

Optionally, a protrusion extending away from the open surface is arranged on a side of the frame body remote from the open surface, the protrusion is a cylindrical bump, and the protrusion has an axial center substantially coincident with the axial centre line.

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Optionally, a distance from an end of the protrusion remote from the second surface to the second surface is smaller than a distance from the first surface to the second surface.

Optionally, the angle, formed between the open surface and the plane tangential to the windward surface at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface, gradually decreases in a direction extending from the axial centre line to an edge of the mounting groove.

Optionally, the blade further has a leeward surface opposite to the windward surface, and the leeward surface and the windward surface have the same radii at their respective corresponding points.

Optionally, the frame body is disc-shaped, and specifically, the frame body is in the shape of a disc.

Optionally, the aircraft impeller further comprises a protective cover capable of covering the first surface, and the protective cover is detachably arranged on an outer sidewall formed by connecting an outer edge of the first surface and an outer edge of the second surface to each other.

Optionally, an internal thread is provided inside the mounting through hole, a mounting pin is arranged at a central portion of an inner side surface of the protective cover, an external thread is provided on the mounting pin, and the protective cover is arranged on the outer sidewall in such a manner that the mounting pin is screwed to the inside of the mounting through hole.

The embodiment will be described in detail below:

This embodiment provides an aircraft impeller **001**. Referring to FIG. 1, this aircraft impeller **001** comprises a frame body **100** and a rotary wheel part **200**.

Referring to FIG. 6, in this embodiment, the frame body **100** is disc-shaped. Specifically, the frame body **100** is in the shape of a disc. The outer periphery of the frame body **100** is polished to reduce wind resistance during rotation. The frame body **100** comprises a first surface **101** and a second surface **103** arranged opposite to each other. Optionally, a protrusion **110** is arranged on the second surface **103**, and the protrusion **110** is a cylindrical bump extending from the second surface **103** in a direction away from the first surface **101**. In this embodiment, a distance from an end of the protrusion **110** remote from the second surface **103** to the second surface **103** is smaller than a distance from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103**, that is to say, the thickness of the protrusion **110** is smaller than the thickness of the frame body **100**. The protrusion **110** has an axis substantially coincident with the axis of the frame body **100**.

Referring to FIG. 2 and FIG. 4, a mounting groove **130** is provided in the first surface **101**, the mounting groove **130** extends from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103**, the mounting groove **130** is a cylindrical groove, and the mounting groove **130** has an axial centre line **105** substantially coincident with the axis of the frame body **100**. The mounting groove **130** has an open surface and a bottom surface **131** arranged opposite to each other. The open surface is a surface where the opening of the mounting groove **130** is located, the open surface is substantially coincident with the first surface **101** of the frame body **100**, and the bottom surface **131** is a surface of the mounting groove **130** that is close to the second surface **103**.

Optionally, a mounting through hole **111** is provided in the mounting groove **130**, the mounting through hole **111** is a cylindrical through hole, the mounting through hole **111** has an axis substantially coincident with the axial centre line **105** of the frame body **100**, and the mounting through hole **111** has a sidewall extending from the open surface to the bottom surface **131**, and continued extending to the top end of the

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protrusion **110** in this embodiment. The mounting through hole **111** is configured to be mounted to a driving device by which the aircraft impeller **001** is driven to rotate.

A mounting area **140** is formed between an inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and an outer wall of the mounting through hole **111**, and the rotary wheel part **200** is mounted in the mounting area **140**. In this embodiment, optionally, the rotary wheel part **200** comprises twelve blades **210**, the twelve blades **210** are evenly distributed around a circumferential direction of the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111**, and an end of the blade **210** remote from the axial centre line **105** is fixedly connected to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**. One blade **210** may substantially overlap with another blade **210** adjacent thereto by rotating about the axial centre line **105** by 30°.

The blade **210** has a windward surface **211** facing the open surface. The windward surface **211** is a surface moving toward the air when the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating.

Optionally, referring to FIG. 5, the blade **210** has a cycloidal curvature that curves in a rotation direction away from the axial centre line **105**, which will be specifically explained. In this embodiment, a direction parallel to the axial centre line **105** and directed from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103** is direction A, and when viewed from the direction A, the windward surface **211** is convoluted anticlockwise as it extends from the axial centre line **105** to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**. Moreover, an angle, formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface **211** at a position where the windward surface **211** is connected to the open surface, is an acute angle.

Because the rotary wheel part **200** has an equal angular velocity at each point thereof during rotation, its linear velocity gradually increases in a direction from the axial centre line **105** toward the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**, which may easily result in a turbulent movement of airflow in the mounting groove **130**. To solve this problem, the angle, formed between the open surface and the plane tangential to the windward surface **211** at a position where the windward surface **211** is connected to the open surface, is gradually decreased in a direction extending from the axial centre line **105** to an edge of the mounting groove **130**.

The blade **210** also has a leeward surface **213**. The leeward surface **213** is a surface of the blade **210** that is opposite to the windward surface **211**. In this embodiment, the leeward surface **213** and the windward surface **211** have the same radii (or curvature) at their respective corresponding points, to form a blade **210** having the same thickness at each position thereof. In this way, the strength of the blade **210** is ensured, and at the same time, a turbulent airflow caused by the thickness of the blade **210** is avoided when the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating.

Referring to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, optionally, an end of the blade **210** remote from the bottom surface **131** is located on the open surface, that is to say, the end of the blade **210** remote from the bottom surface **131** extends from the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111** continuously to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and within the open surface. An end of the blade **210** close to the bottom surface **131** is located on the bottom surface **131** and fixedly connected to the bottom surface **131**, that is to say, the end of the blade **210** close to the bottom surface **131** extends from the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111** continuously to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and within the bottom surface **131**.

Referring to FIG. 7 in combination with FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, the aircraft impeller is mounted to an impeller base **002**.

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A six-sided sealed air groove **230** is formed by the windward surface **211** of one blade **210**, the leeward surface **213** of a blade **210** adjacent thereto, the bottom surface **131** of the mounting groove **130**, the inner surface of the frame body **100**, and the impeller base **002**. When the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating, air in the air groove **230** is driven by the blade **210** to rotate synchronously with the rotary wheel part **200**, and the air is immobile relative to the interior of the aircraft impeller **001** and is maintained in a normal pressure state, while the second surface **103** moves at high speed relative to the outside air to form a negative pressure. In this state, air on a lower surface of the impeller base **002** is stationary relative to the impeller base and is in a normal pressure state, and air on an upper surface of the impeller base moves synchronously with the impeller to form a negative pressure. The magnitude of the negative pressure value is determined by the linear velocity of the aircraft impeller **001** in rotation. This negative pressure can provide a lift force for the aircraft impeller **001**.

It should be noted that, in this embodiment, the rotary wheel part **200** comprises twelve blades **210**. In other embodiments, the number of the blades **210** may be appropriately adjusted according to the actual size of the rotary wheel part **200** or the magnitude of the lift force required to be provided by the aircraft impeller **001**.

Optionally, as shown in FIG. **8** and FIG. **9** in combination with FIGS. **1** to **6**, the aircraft impeller **001** further comprises a protective cover **300** capable of covering the first surface **101**, and the protective cover **300** is detachably arranged on outer sidewall **141** formed by connecting an outer edge of the first surface **101** and an outer edge of the second surface **103** to each other.

Optionally, an internal thread is provided inside the mounting through hole **111**, a mounting pin **301** is arranged at a central portion of the inner side surface of the protective cover **300**, an external thread is provided on the mounting pin **301**, and the protective cover **300** is arranged on the outer sidewall **141** in such a manner that the mounting pin is screwed to the inside of the mounting through hole **111**.

Thus, when the aircraft is in use, the main function of the protective cover **300** is to protect the impeller and the aircraft in the event of an unavoidable collision with other uncertain, fixed or moving objects and facilities in the air during operation of the aircraft, to ensure safety, and to maximally avoid loss.

The aircraft impeller **001** according to the present application can provide a lift force for an aircraft without occurrence of overflow of wind power. After the aircraft impeller **001** is mounted to the aircraft, when the aircraft is hovering in the air, energy is consumed only by the friction between the surface of the aircraft impeller **001** and the air, which substantially does not require much energy consumption.

In addition, this embodiment also provides an aircraft. Referring to FIG. **1**, this aircraft comprises a main body and an aircraft impeller **001**.

The aircraft impeller **001** comprises a frame body **100** and a rotary wheel part **200**.

Referring to FIG. **6**, in this embodiment, the frame body **100** is disc-shaped. Specifically, the frame body **100** is in the shape of a disc. The outer periphery of the frame body **100** is polished to reduce wind resistance during rotation. The frame body **100** comprises a first surface **101** and a second surface **103** arranged opposite to each other. Optionally, a protrusion **110** is arranged on the second surface **103**, and the protrusion **110** is a cylindrical bump extending from the second surface **103** in a direction away from the first surface **101**. In this embodiment, a distance from an end of the

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protrusion **110** remote from the second surface **103** to the second surface **103** is smaller than a distance from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103**, that is to say, the thickness of the protrusion **110** is smaller than the thickness of the frame body **100**. The protrusion **110** has an axis substantially coincident with the axis of the frame body **100**.

Referring to FIG. **2** and FIG. **4**, a mounting groove **130** is provided in the first surface **101**, the mounting groove **130** extends from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103**, the mounting groove **130** is a cylindrical groove, and the mounting groove **130** has an axial centre line **105** coincident with the axis of the frame body **100**. The mounting groove **130** has an open surface and a bottom surface **131** arranged opposite to each other. The open surface is a surface where the opening of the mounting groove **130** is located, the open surface is coincident with the first surface **101** of the frame body **100**, and the bottom surface **131** is a surface of the mounting groove **130** that is close to the second surface **103**.

Optionally, a mounting through hole **111** is provided in the mounting groove **130**, the mounting through hole **111** is a cylindrical through hole, the mounting through hole **111** has an axis substantially coincident with the axial centre line **105** of the frame body **100**, and the mounting through hole **111** has a sidewall extending from the open surface to the bottom surface **131**, and continually extending to the top end of the protrusion **110** in this embodiment.

The mounting through hole **111** is configured to be connected to the main body. The main body comprises a driving device, the driving device is matchingly connected with the mounting through hole **111**, and the driving device drives a rotation of the aircraft impeller **001**.

Optionally, referring to FIG. **10**, the driving device comprises a driver arranged on the main body and a transmission shaft **401** connected to the driver via a coupling, wherein the transmission shaft **401** is mounted inside the mounting through hole **111**; and the driver may be a motor **400** or engine as shown in FIG. **10**.

Optionally, referring to FIG. **10**, a damping spring **402** is sleeved on the transmission shaft **401**, so that damping protection can be provided between the motor and the aircraft impeller **001** by the damping spring **402**, which contributes to prolonging the service life of the aircraft impeller **001**.

A mounting area **140** is formed between an inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and an outer wall of the mounting through hole **111**, and the rotary wheel part **200** is mounted in the mounting area **140**. In this embodiment, optionally, the rotary wheel part **200** comprises twelve blades **210**, the twelve blades **210** are evenly distributed around a circumferential direction of the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111**, and an end of the blade **210** remote from the axial centre line **105** is fixedly connected to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**. One blade **210** may substantially overlap with another blade **210** adjacent thereto by rotating about the axial centre line **105** by 30°.

The blade **210** has a windward surface **211** facing the open surface. The windward surface **211** is a surface moving toward the air when the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating.

Optionally, referring to FIG. **5**, the blade **210** has a cycloidal curvature that curves in a rotation direction away from the axial centre line **105**, which will be specifically explained. In this embodiment, a direction parallel to the axial centre line **105** and directed from the first surface **101** to the second surface **103** is direction A, and when viewed from the direction A, the windward surface **211** is convoluted anticlockwise as it extends from the axial centre line **105** to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**. Moreover,

an angle, formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface **211** at a position where the windward surface **211** is connected to the open surface, is an acute angle.

Because the rotary wheel part **200** has an equal angular velocity at each point thereof during rotation, its linear velocity gradually increases in a direction from the axial centre line **105** toward the inner wall of the mounting groove **130**, which may easily result in a turbulent movement of airflow in the mounting groove **130**. To solve this problem, the angle, formed between the open surface and the plane tangential to the windward surface **211** at a position where the windward surface **211** is connected to the open surface, is gradually decreased in a direction extending from the axial centre line **105** to an edge of the mounting groove **130**.

The blade **210** also has a leeward surface **213**. The leeward surface **213** is a surface of the blade **210** that is opposite to the windward surface **211**. In this embodiment, the leeward surface **213** and the windward surface **211** have the same radii at their respective corresponding points, to form a blade **210** having the same thickness at each position thereof. In this way, the strength of the blade **210** is ensured, and at the same time, a turbulent airflow caused by the thickness of the blade **210** is avoided when the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating.

Referring to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, optionally, an end of the blade **210** remote from the bottom surface **131** is located on the open surface, that is to say, the end of the blade **210** remote from the bottom surface **131** extends from the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111** continuously to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and within the open surface. An end of the blade **210** close to the bottom surface **131** is located on the bottom surface **131** and fixedly connected to the bottom surface **131**, that is to say, the end of the blade **210** close to the bottom surface **131** extends from the outer wall of the mounting through hole **111** continuously to the inner wall of the mounting groove **130** and within the bottom surface **131**.

A five-sided sealed air groove **230** is formed between the windward surface **211** of one blade **210** and the leeward surface **213** of a blade **210** adjacent thereto. When the rotary wheel part **200** is rotating, air in the air groove **230** is driven by the blade **210** to rotate synchronously with the rotary wheel part **200**, and the air is immobile relative to the interior of the aircraft impeller **001** and is maintained in a normal pressure state, while the second surface **103** moves at high speed relative to the outside air to form a negative pressure. This negative pressure can provide a lift force for the aircraft impeller **001**.

It should be noted that, in this embodiment, the rotary wheel part **200** comprises twelve blades **210**. In other embodiments, the number of the blades **210** may be appropriately adjusted according to the actual size of the rotary wheel part **200** or the magnitude of the lift force required to be provided by the aircraft impeller **001**.

In practical applications, the most ideal shape of this aircraft is a streamlined disc shape. An aircraft having any other outer shape or an aerial castle or hovering pavilion or the like is also possible, as long as it is provided with a sufficient number of the aircraft impellers **001** or a large enough aircraft impeller **001** to provide a sufficient lifting force.

The aircraft impeller **001** according to the present application can provide a lift force for the aircraft without occurrence of overflow of wind power. Therefore, when the aircraft is stationary in the air, it is substantially unnecessary

to consume much energy, and it is only necessary to maintain kinetic energy for the air in the air groove **230**.

The above description is merely illustrative of preferred embodiments of the present application and is not intended to limit the present application. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the present application. Any modifications, equivalent alternatives, improvements and so on made within the spirit and principle of the present application are to be included in the scope of protection of the present application.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The aircraft impeller according to the embodiment of the present application can provide a lift force for an aircraft without occurrence of overflow of wind power. Therefore, when the aircraft is stationary in the air, it is substantially unnecessary to consume much energy, and it is only necessary to maintain kinetic energy for the air in the air groove. The aircraft impeller can be used in the manufacture of convenient and small single-person aircrafts as substitutes for most vehicles. The aircraft impeller can also be used in the design of a super-large aerial aircraft carrier or the like for use in the atmosphere and requiring a lifting force of several hundred tons or even ten thousand tons, and therefore has strong industrial applicability.

What is claimed is:

1. An aircraft impeller, comprising a frame body and a rotary wheel part, wherein:
  - the frame body comprises a mounting groove, and the rotary wheel part is fixedly arranged in the mounting groove;
  - the mounting groove has an axial centre line;
  - the mounting groove further has an open surface and a bottom surface arranged opposite to each other;
  - the rotary wheel part comprises at least one blade distributed around the axial centre line, wherein each blade comprises a windward surface; and an angle formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface is an acute angle, at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface;
  - a mounting through hole is provided in a middle of the mounting groove, the mounting through hole has a central axis substantially coincident with the axial centre line, and the mounting through hole has a sidewall extending from the open surface to the bottom surface;
  - the aircraft impeller further comprises a protective cover capable of covering the bottom surface, and the protective cover is detachably arranged on an outer sidewall formed by connecting an outer edge of the bottom surface and an outer edge of the open surface to each other; and
  - an internal thread is provided inside the mounting through hole, a mounting pin is arranged at a central portion of an inner side surface of the protective cover, an external thread is provided on the mounting pin, and the protective cover is arranged on the outer sidewall in such a manner that the mounting pin is screwed to inside of the mounting through hole.
2. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein the at least one blade has a cycloidal curvature that curves in a rotation direction away from the axial centre line.
3. The aircraft impeller according to claim 2, wherein the mounting groove is a cylindrical groove, and an end of the

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at least one blade remote from the axial centre line is fixedly connected to an inner wall of the mounting groove.

4. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein the mounting groove is a cylindrical groove, and an end of the at least one blade remote from the axial centre line is fixedly connected to an inner wall of the mounting groove.

5. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein the mounting through hole is a cylindrical through hole.

6. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein twelve blades are provided, and the twelve blades are mounted at an equal interval around the axial centre line in a circumferential direction.

7. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein an end of the at least one blade remote from the bottom surface is located on the open surface.

8. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein an end of the at least one blade close to the bottom surface is fixedly connected to the bottom surface.

9. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein a protrusion extending away from the open surface is arranged on a side of the frame body remote from the open surface, the protrusion is a cylindrical bump, and the protrusion has an axial center substantially coincident with the axial centre line.

10. The aircraft impeller according to claim 9, wherein a distance from an end of the protrusion remote from the bottom surface to the bottom surface is smaller than a distance from the bottom surface to the open surface.

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11. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein at a position where the windward surface is connected to the open surface, the angle formed between the open surface and a plane tangential to the windward surface gradually decreases in a direction extending from the axial centre line to an edge of the mounting groove.

12. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein the at least one blade further has a leeward surface opposite to the windward surface, and the leeward surface and the windward surface have the same radii at their respective corresponding points.

13. The aircraft impeller according to claim 1, wherein the frame body is in a shape of a disc.

14. An aircraft, comprising a main body and the aircraft impeller according to claim 1; wherein the main body comprises a driving device which is engaged with the mounting through hole so that the main body is connected to the aircraft impeller.

15. The aircraft according to claim 14, wherein the driving device comprises a driver arranged on the main body and a transmission shaft connected to the driver via a coupling, and the transmission shaft is mounted inside the mounting through hole; and the driver is a motor or an engine.

16. The aircraft according to claim 15, wherein a damping spring is sleeved on the transmission shaft.

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